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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

Mr. RIND,

I AM glad to find by Purdie, November 15, that ſomebody beſides myſelf has been a little touched with Mercator's paper, exhibited a few weeks before. I had read with no ſmall concern, a ſet of queſtions very ſandroufly conſtructed to the northward, and indeed ready dreſſed for anſwers in the affirmative; and I could not help looking upon Mercator as moſt *willingly* leaning amongſt us that way. But leſt I ſhould ſome how catch the infection with people, who might be inclined from ſome private benefit, or other ſpecies of corruption, to ſacrifice the liberties of *America*, and through neceſſity would, in ſuch a debate, hold out againſt the continuing in aſſociation, I choſe rather to ſhade my concern, unleſs I ſhould diſcover ſome patriotic reader to be of the ſame opinion with myſelf. I always dreaded, as a miniſterial art in the *dernier reſort* of policy, that the ſame corruption which is ſo powerfully undermining the conſtitution at home, would bring about the intended ſlavery of *America*; and God forgive me if I was wrong in it. It has ever run ſtrongly in my head, that it would be introduced among us in ſome infected *bale* of merchandize; therefore I long ago deſpaired of ſeeing the freedom of the mother and her daughters recover itſelf, but through ſome unremitting ſtruggle; but I now ſee, that becauſe we are not able to ſtruggle with force, we are to give up the more powerful modes of working by a ſound policy. The open, and of courſe very honeſt, principle, upon which it is propoſed to put a ſtop to the contumacy of aſſociation in its preſent mode, I think is, becauſe that ſome worthies pretend to ſee *it has not as yet*, and therefore *will not anſwer its end*. Undoubtedly the unreſerved, and perhaps general purpoſe of the aſſociation, was to compel the P——t to repeal the ſeveral duty laws, as to *America*, by wounding them in its conſequences as to the myſtery and miſchief of ſuch a meaſure, as nothing but a farce which we cannot pretend to, and I hope never ſhall think of, can convince them of its illegality. Yet I beg leave to obſerve, from the ſeveral arguments brought in aid of the preſent endeavour, to be met with in the public papers, and from the pretended jealouſies thrown out, of undermining one another in trade, it may be deduced that there was a private or other end in the views of ſome Gentlemen, and thoſe not a few, who engaged in the aſſociation. If any perſon ſhould redden up at this concluſion, let him rather ſoften it into a bluſh, that any of the ſame calling with him could confine themſelves to ſuch a view; for that which is ſaid to be deducible, muſt have its foundation either in ſome governing argument or conduct; and although I point at no particular individuals, yet it ſeems to be pretty clear that there was alſo a deſign in aſſociating, to employ the imagined time of its continuance in getting in the debts of the colonies, ſaid to be largely in arrears, in order to go full handed to market with the money, as ſoon as the aſſociation ſhould ceaſe; a view without any culpable intention, where the poſſibility of effecting it as to time, would not be ſooner than the time required for bringing to paſs the open and unreſerved end of the aſſociation. Under ſuch a view of the end propoſed, to be ſure it may with propriety be alledged by ſuch Gentlemen that the aſſociation had not, or would not, uſefully anſwer ſuch an end as that of getting in their money, and going to market with it, if it ſhould continue. But if they mean that its unreſerved end, *the repeal of the acts*, cannot be anſwered by it, I muſt beg leave to ſay it is an aſſertion againſt common ſenſe; becauſe it muſt be certain, that a people, dependent on trade for their exiſtence as a nation, and that to a particular part of the world, deprived of, or in any manner obſtructed in that trade, cannot long bear that obſtruction, but it muſt be removed or ſupplied with another dependency; and if that obſtruction ariſes from ſome arbitrary tendency againſt that country on whoſe trade they are dependent, policy and nature muſt direct them to give up ſuch arbitrarineſs; unleſs we can ſuppoſe an arbitrarineſs without an exiſtence, in the people deſiring to be arbitrary. To reaſon otherwiſe, I ſay, is to contradict common ſenſe, or to deny the fact of ſuch a dependency; which, perhaps, is a boldneſs that no merchant has ever yet attempted to advance with openly; though ſome may chuſe covertly to make uſe of it in ſupport of their arguments as above. Again, if theſe worthies conclude the aſſociation will not anſwer its end, becauſe it has not as yet done it, I muſt take notice of an additional abſurdity in ſuch an aſſertion; that of inducing a puſillanimous tameneſs under any kind of oppreſſion; for the ſame heart that is baſe enough to project an evil, muſt be obdurate enough, for a time, to continue it for his purpoſe. And what finer plan can ſuch a Miniſter deſire to act upon, than that of a people who cannot hold out, even for a ſmall time, and therefore become willing to ſubmit to his *hardineſs*. To be ſure this is delineating, and even clearing the very road to ſlavery; if becauſe the private intereſt of ſome, or the corruption of others, ſhall make them ſubmiſſive, it ſhould be a puniſhment for thoſe not ſo corrupt in their diſpoſitions, to riſk after them; perhaps it may have been a principal motive for withholding the juſtice due to this conteſt the laſt P——t. The Miniſtry had not then tried the ſtrength of corruption, which is now poſſibly working its way from colony to colony: When had the unanimity (ſo accidentally brought about in *America*, by the moſt defeating blunder of its purpoſe that ever Miniſter was guilty of, that of the ſtamp-act upon the whole Britiſh continent in *America* at once) been but as remarkable for its perſeverance in the modes of oppoſition, as it was for its univerſality in aſſociation, there cannot be the leaſt doubt but *America* was growing ſo ſtrong by its conſequences in her intereſt at home, that nothing but mere ſtupidity, as well as abſurdity, in a ——n, could long have diſappointed her expectations of the glorious end propoſed by it. Here I am led to take notice of a pretty palliative, ambling by the ſide of the preſent endeavour, to diſcontinue our aſſociations; "*that it is nevertheleſs propoſed to be confined from all dutied articles*;" but to what end can that tend? No doubt it will be learnedly ſaid, by not purchaſing ſuch goods we ſhall pay no duty for them, and of courſe render ſuch acts uſeleſs: To be ſure it is good reaſoning behind a counter; but can it be poſſible for a man, *bona fide*, to think that the corrupt heart who forged ſuch a chain, did it only for about half a farthing a bottle on Madeira wine, or three pence a pound on tea, &c. and if we do not chuſe to uſe them, that he will give up, and not keep a link of the ſame chain amongſt his precedents, to weld or hook other modes of arbitrarineſs to, till freedom ſhall ceaſe to exiſt? We may refrain from article by article as faſt as they ſhall enumerate them in duties upon us; but by giving up the only means we have in our power to compel thoſe repeals, we may poſſibly very ſoon find cauſe to repent of the complexion of that day in which we did it. I often read in the Engliſh papers (no doubt thrown out by m——l direction) that the manufacturers at home are as full handed in their buſineſs as ever they were before our aſſociation; but do not our private letters, and thoſe from men of diſtinguiſhed calmneſs in judgment, inform us to the contrary? I remember to have read one from an apothecary, perhaps out of the general ſtile for ſuch a buſineſs, very ſenſibly telling his correſpondent, "that notwithſtanding what the public papers ſay, they knew that by means of the *American* aſſociations, the trade of the city ſeems to be merely at a ſtand; and that nothing is more wiſhed for than ſome meaſure of conciliation between Britain and her colonies. The people in general want no other ſupremacy than what the colonies are diſpoſed to allow; and to be ſure, as to a profit, that was as great as it could well be, where the balance of trade was conſtantly in their favour. Great ſtomachs muſt come down, and no matter how ſoon that happens, before the indiſcretion becomes too heavy to be borne by them. *America*, only contending for the jewel of freedom, muſt certainly be the beſt judge how long it ſhould hold out. It was ridiculous to expect any overture on the ſide of *America*, ſhort of a confirmation of its freedom." But, good God! to whom did this worthy fellow fancy he was writing? Certainly not to a country on the very eve of ſacrificing the liberties both of its mother and of itſelf, by a tameneſs which the whole conteſt has as yet been a ſtranger to. Oh! how I dread the gulph that may be opened on the 15th of December! But, my countrymen, leave that to the ſons of Perdition, and be cautious how you relax from the real advantages of aſſociation. That is too ſerious a matter to be weighed by the rules of profit and loſs in a mercantile ſcale, generally indirectly influenced by the atmoſphere of immediate gain that conſtantly ſurrounds it. Let him who looks [illegible] freedom as the ſoul of his earthly exiſtence, aſk this ſenſible queſtion of himſelf; What can a man be profited, who gains the whole world, if he loſes his ſoul by it? Once more, my fellow aſſociators, let me remind you how wiſely, and how ſucceſsfully the modes of perſeverance have been recommended to mankind. The unjuſt judge ſeems to be a caſe too powerful in point to be omitted in remembrance. He neither regarded God nor man; but yet, by a perſeverance in importunity, he is repreſented as being humanized into juſtice. And while [illegible] is ſo evidently in our hands, inſtead of parting with the means of encreaſing the number of our aſſiſtants [illegible] complaints, let us rather add to it, if [illegible] that muſt impreſs ſtill greater feelings. Conſider that the ſame obduracy that contends againſt our rights, is equally engaged againſt the ſacred liberties of the nation at home: And if there is room for a ſacrifice, let not Virginia bring the leaſt offering to ſuch a prodigious deſtruction! She ought to reſt in the beauty of her own plan obſerved, that the [illegible] contents, ſupport her miſdeeds by humanity to the laſt gaſp. What can ſhe loſe by it? Need I tell the man who wants a finer ſhirt than linen at two ſhillings the yard, a ſmoother nap to his coat than broad cloth at eight ſhillings the yard, or a cordial of Madeira wine, &c. that he will want all theſe things, and more than all theſe, as ſoon as he becomes a ſlave? It may be, amongſt the modes of miniſterial policy, to enact particular rewards in recompence of the wiſhed for tameneſs; but is the diſtinguiſhed penetration of *America* dwindled at laſt into the brutiſh ſenſibility of a poor ſpaniel dog, that is raviſhed with a partial pat on the head, after he has plunged into mud and mire, to fetch out his maſter's game? Alas, poor gooſe! it knows not that it is only fattened for a pie againſt ſome miniſterial day of feaſting. How curiouſly brilliant muſt the hiſtory of the preſent period be in the eyes of poſterity! One year ſtriving with the anecdote of ſtruggling againſt a parliamentary oppreſſion in a *ſilenced legiſlature*, and in a few pages more, the whole fulſilled by a tame ſubmiſſion, to the deſtruction of every natural right. —— [illegible] *ſtare ſuper antiquas vias*.

What people could agree to be bound up in ſuch a volume!—Not one Virginian I ſeriouſly hope.

Mr. RIND,

AS it muſt be both dangerous, as well as inconvenient, to many of us to attend this general meeting of the aſſociators called for, in this inclement ſeaſon of the year, we muſt beg the favour of you to inſert, in your next paper, to let ſome Gentlemen ſee, not only what we think of them, but what we ſay of them, for contriving to have a meeting [illegible] dead of winter; and we not only hope that you will print it, but (for once excuſe us) we *ſtrictly enjoin* you to do it. For, the ſake of eaſe in ſtile, I have introduced it as coming from one perſon, although I have numbers at my elbow, that can quickly be multiplied into thouſands. For if this colony ever was in a ſituation to look into the conduct of thoſe whom it has almoſt been the ſtudy of every aſſembly, and indeed of every court of law to indulge, againſt the beſt founded principles in the whole ſyſtem of common law, I ſay the time now is, and it well deſerves the ſerious attention of the community.

It is not very material who I offend by ſaying it, but I believe I can be juſtified in declaring, that as ſoon as I heard that the merchants in every colony were active in joining the aſſociation againſt the importation of Britiſh manufactures, I could not help expreſſing ſome fears about it (which I now ſee are coming to paſs) becauſe a meaſure ſo directly contrary to the avowed purſuits of gain could never carry a good aſpect. It might indeed, from the diſagreeable repreſentations of ingratitude to human nature, be expected, that reſpect to a people from whom they had received their all, would incline them to do many things even againſt their own preſent advantage; but I cannot help ſaying, that ſuch a *black* [illegible] rarely to be found amongſt the trading part of the world: And we might as well conclude that a [illegible] had a grateful friendſhip for thoſe nabobs that he ſet up and pulled down, according to the riches which he found they were poſſeſſed of, as expect ſuch a thing amongſt the merchants in *general as gratitude*. And if we reflect how eaſy it is to remove with all our acquiſitions, from any country in which we have made them, as ſoon as we diſcover the approaches of that diſtreſs into which we have contributed to throw thoſe very people, for the ſake of our own accumulations, we ſhall be able to eſtabliſh a pretty juſt rule, by which we may judge of the intentions of the *generality* of theſe aſſociating merchants.

Accordingly we ſee, that in our neighbouring colonies, even when the [illegible] was ſcarcely well ſettled, and indeed not guarded againſt ſome imperfections, that all ſuch ventures are at firſt attended with, *but a mere preſence*, nay a bare *ſuſpicion*, that others were endeavouring to undermine them in their trade, ſet theſe aſſociating Gentry there, to combine in numbers, and deſtroy all farther continuance in that only method which the colonies had, or could have fallen upon, effectually to reſiſt that unnatural power aſſumed over them, of taxing without a conſtitutional repreſentation in P——t. Now although from the exultations of the M——y upon the *deſolation* of New-York, it might be reaſonable concluded that the thing had been effected by ſome particular ſtep in their

own policy, either among the principals in the trade residing at home, or amongst their factors on the spot, perhaps by a few flate lottery tickets, the price of a late London addreſs; yet we need not be over ſolicitous to prove that it *was ſo* brought about, becauſe I believe a traitor to the country he lives in, or exiſts by, can never be deemed more or leſs ſo, from the temptations he may have met with. And if we conſider that general deſire of gain, in which merchants are conſtantly engaged, we ſhall find *that alone* ſufficient to render their aſſociations, in the preſent caſe, *greatly to be ſuſpected*, their *ſincerity* in doing it, therefore, *not to be depended upon*, and of courſe their diſpoſitions to give it up, *always to be dreaded*; eſpecially where they could not care a — for the real matter in diſpute; becauſe, perhaps, although here to-day, to-morrow they may become, by their riches, one of thoſe *cruel taſkmaſters*. Therefore, I muſt greatly wonder at the prodigious imprudence that firſt gave ſuch *an invitation* and, indeed, at the want of penetration in every colony that did not in time ſee, and prevent the acting ſuch a *farce* to the whole world. To be ſure the M——y muſt have immediately diſcovered how their game was to be played, with *cards* ſo dogs-ear'd, and *marked on their backs*. However, the game is not yet loſt; deſpair never made a ſucceſsful conteſt, when it exceeded a prudent caution: Therefore, if the virtue of thoſe who were born free (as St. Paul has it) has not ſomehow unhappily joined in ſuch a ſacrifice of the means to preſerve their liberty, the thing may, and I hope *will* be, revived with a greater degree of caution in every part of this Britiſh continent, and, in particular, preſerved in this colony; for certainly half an eye may ſee the advances made to *quaſh* all aſſociation in Virginia. Firſt, Mercator ſtepped forth, a mighty man in puſſe feeling, with a ſet of queſtions, quite idle with reſpect to the preſent diſpute; becauſe not one circumſtance attending either the neceſſity or utility of aſſociating, was intended to be connected with one of his queſtions, and as inſidious, to be ſure, as they poſſibly could be; becauſe all of them were diſguiſed under the general principles of caſuiſtry, which muſt ever be falſe reaſoning, in any caſe governed by particular circumſtances; as one ſingle inſtance put muſt evidence to every juſt reaſoner, which I ſhall borrow from a late conteſted matter. It is, to be ſure, in the general, very juſt, that every body ſhould do as they pleaſe with what is their own: But connect ſociety with ſuch a doctrine, and then conſcientiouſly ſay how long, and how happy, the exiſtence of that ſociety muſt be under the extenſion of this right, in every inſtance of behaviour, in either man or woman, that is daily, hourly, perhaps momentarily, not only grofsly offended, but injuriouſly perſecuted? Next a general meeting of the aſſociators is required at the capitol of our metropolis, on the 14th of this month: Can ſuch an attempt be other than big with every *ill deſign*, every *abandoned treachery*? It is to be wiſhed that Mr. Moderator, at the ſame time that he tells us that twenty Gentlemen of the aſſociation, by their letter of the 7th of the laſt month, had deſired a general meeting to be called, on matters of importance, had alſo requeſted of thoſe Gentlemen to have thoſe matters of importance inſerted in the call of the meeting; becauſe I really do not underſtand public aſſociations, if there are any ſecrets intended to be concealed in them. Indeed, I wiſh that thoſe twenty Gentlemen had of themſelves, been generous enough to the ſociety of the aſſociators, and explained what *matter of moment* they wanted to be conſidered by this general meeting. But perhaps, as I go along, I ſhall be able to ſhew, that to have divulged what it was, would not have anſwered their real deſigns; becauſe very poſſibly it might have forced the old, the infirm, and all the prudently cautious of their healths and eſtates in a winter ſeaſon, to run all riſques to get down to the meeting; a thing I am afraid I ſhall ſee that they did not deſire. What twenty well diſpoſed men, gentle or ſimple, could it be, acquainted with the common and conſtant uncertainty of the weather at this ſeaſon, that could deſire ſuch a meeting, and at ſuch a diſtance to vaſt numbers of the aſſociating Gentlemen, when poſſibly the freedom of all America might fatally attend their deliberations? I ſay of all America, and without vanity; for even the very colonies, now greatly *apoſtatized* from the true ſpirit of freedom, with the reſt have all confeſſed the prudence and weight of the Virginia reſolves, and even acknowledged that their liberties had been ſupported by the wiſdom of her lead. Can it be poſſible to anſwer ſuch an interrogatory, without pronouncing theſe twenty Gentlemen to be all merchants, accuſtomed, like poſt boys, to ride through thick and thin, in all weathers, for the ſake of a little *pelf*! True foul weather birds indeed, ready to pick up an exiſtence from every dirty ſurf! Again, was there ever any uſeful end propoſed by this aſſociation? If there was, who are to be the judges whether it *has not*, *or will not*, anſwer that end? Dear irony, give them their anſwer! The merchants, no doubt, who made all mankind ſtare at their aſſociating at all: I ſay ſtare at ſuch a *rare goodneſs of heart* to be found in the trade! and therefore they are the only proper perſons to explain their own *aſſumed characters* in doing it, by bringing them back into their wonted—channels. For they only can meet, and it may be well preſumed they only were intended to meet, becauſe certainly known to travel at all hazards, blow high, blow low, at that ſeaſon, as one of their uſual times for conſulting the beſt methods of carrying on their trade *with ſurety* among themſelves, whilſt the planter, poor fellow, is perhaps prudently houſing himſelf and creatures for his next year's crop. Therefore it muſt be evident, that none but twenty merchants, and thoſe ſo important of gain as to

quite indifferent about the [illegible] ſolicited ſuch a meeting. [illegible] this, is not ſall [illegible] ought to be ſolemn [illegible] more evidently govern [illegible] are my ſuſpicions [illegible] eſtabliſhed, the [illegible] general only *perſuading* [illegible] one thing, which they at firſt doubted [illegible] themſelves; and this they did from a certain [illegible] ſtroying, by their numbers, [illegible] that agreement as ſoon as [illegible] could be accommodated. They knew [illegible] would naturally introduce frugality; and [illegible] a ſiſter or help-mate, would enable the planters [illegible] off their debts; and as ſoon as ſuch an end [illegible] be effected, as any longer aſſociating muſt obſtruct the *gainful uſe* of theſe debts received, that of going to market with a full hand for more goods to ſell, left the buſineſs of repealing the duty acts (a thing they could never have had in view) ſhould continue it longer, [illegible] every where, by their numbers, well conducted, have been attempting to diſſolve every aſſociation, or to render it too trifling for the effecting any purpoſe whatever, which is moſt aſſuredly the true complexion of the preſent intended meeting, to every impartial reader. Now although when they aſſociated, they could not know that ſuch an agreement would produce the payment of their debts, by ſome kind of ſumptuary effect that it would have on the œconomy of the colonies: Yet they afterwards conſidered that it would as neceſſarily create an independency in the planters, as to the trade, and from thence an enquiry would be made into their *contrivances for gain*, which would naturally tend to a diſcovery of the amount of their *buttered beſt coſts*, upon which with a moſt religious demureneſs, they lay all their plauſible *per cents*. by which means the planter muſt ſee what a trifle he receives for his commodity. Then, I ſay, like the Ephheſian artiſts of old, not being able to bear ſuch a prodigious loſs in their gains, which theſe things muſt occaſion, they are now become moſt importunate againſt all aſſociation, that extravagance may again reinſtate their power over the people juſt beginning to be happy with the effects of aſſociating. I know here it will be replied, that thoſe feeling the ſweets of frugality, will continue in it either with or without aſſociating; but I beg leave to obſerve, that vanity carries its ſomething ſo ſecretly with it, that few are able to reaſon on the cauſes of it, and without being tied down by *ſolemn engagement*, but a very few inſtances of extravagance in a community, are like the *ſcabs of one ſheep*, enough to poiſon and infect the whole flock.

Notwithſtanding I know that I cannot want any apology for what I have written, becauſe I am confident every reader muſt with myſelf, and indeed the whole colony, be ſatisfied that ſome of theſe worthy Gentlemen aſſociators are endeavouring to take an advantage of all the reſt, who have not (as not being of their fraternity) been let into this ſcheme till now it is almoſt too late; yet as I have avoided naming particulars, and every man naturally begins to think it is himſelf that is alluded to, I will ſay, God forbid that I ſhould intend to ſuggeſt, that all the merchants have joined in this endeavour. No, I am even happy in knowing that many of them have expreſſed their *abhorrence* of ſuch a *treacherous* way of proceeding, when they were invited to the meeting *before* it was ſeen in the papers. And as I know I ſhall be replied to, I will now endeavour to obviate ſome arguments which have alſo been put forth to favour this diſſolution, that the replier, whoever he is to be, (for I care not who) may not miſlead the reader from the point he ought to anſwer, by affecting a pretended way of reaſoning upon the aſſociation, when in fact it is the mode of *budding* up the meeting at this moſt *unſeaſonable* time, that has induced moſt of us to move in the matter.

It is advanced, *that the M——y are too ſtubborn to relax from that power which they have ſet the P——t a gog to embrace*. I confeſs their ſtubborneſs, and cannot help wondering that they have not as yet been inſtructed in the true temper of a free-born Briton, who will not be enſlaved. But I am confident no body *not* bribed, or *willing* to be bribed into ſlavery, can think that this ſtubborneſs will not give way. Make but the people at home ſenſible, by feeling the want of your trade, how great their dependance is on the American colonies, for their chief ſupport, by reſolving againſt the uſe of their *fine ſuperfluities* (the very drift of our preſent aſſociation) it will take ſuch a ſum from their annual ſubſiſtance, that it muſt make the ſtubborneſt heart alive ſubmit; becauſe a manufacturer ſtarving for want of employment, can live upon the *vague promiſes of a Miniſter*.

It is alſo urged *that one colony or two only aſſociating, can never anſwer the end*. Pure reaſoning indeed! Certainly even in an engagement, though the reſt of the army ſhould deſert their poſts or colours, it could hardly be a good excuſe for a corps of Virginians to *run after them*. How long has it been ſince one man, by the greatneſs of his ſoul, called forth the integrity of but a few, refined with diſcontent, and rouſed the ſpirit of a drooping nation to ſuch an exertion of ability, as to make even mighty kingdoms tremble that oppoſed its rights? Certainly this argument begets that it was Virginia that firſt aſſerted the rights of nature cemented to the conſtitution by the *blood* of all our Britiſh anceſtors, againſt [illegible] attempt of a vaſſal ——, and ably ſeconded [illegible] ſons. Was ſhe not then a ſingle colony? [illegible] noble patriots of that day, not yet out of [illegible] to hear ſuch a *puſillanimous* reaſon alleged? Every one colony, may ſtill revive the ſpirit of liberty, and force thoſe *monſters of corruption* to quit the ſeat of freedom, and retire with all their buttered gains, to lands where chains make the only muſick that ſuch daſtardly ſouls can enjoy. It was not long ago that Virginia was charged *to the north*, with not being ſtrict enough in aſſociation; becauſe, from her annual deliberation, ſhe knew that a ſecond [illegible] conſumption of Britiſh ſurvey would be found to be [illegible] for the people of England to bear up under, [illegible] goods, by being all the conſiderable part

[illegible] its end, for [illegible] logic I cannot [illegible] a *true mercantile* [illegible] extravagance, which [illegible]

Next we are told, that [illegible] *duced its end*, it muſt not. [illegible] tamily are one in quick purſuit of [illegible] argument) would it not be more reaſonable from theſe to ſay, that there has not as yet been time to bring a *free-born M——r* over? No, the colonies were to be tried in their public virtue, and till that trial had been made, ſtubbornneſs, ſupported by iniquity, could not give way. And (as it has been obſerved) as the experiment was to be firſt made with the trade, it could not require any large chart blanch to make the purchaſe, in hopes to compleat the ſlavery of America, of courſe *laſtly* in proſpect muſt have kept that obſtinacy up. Again, *ſome are confident that we ſhall ſooner arrive at our purpoſe by only aſſociating againſt thoſe articles that are or ſhall be taxed.* Where is the wiſdom of this? Was it the money to be paid by any one, that either uſed wine or tea, that made any body exert himſelf againſt the duty, when to be ſure, a *few bottoms of decanters, and leaves* of tea pots preſerved, though not very politely uſed, muſt have made ſuch genius a full ſatisfaction for all the duty raiſed upon them by thoſe articles? Or was the money to be raiſed by theſe articles alone the whole view of the M——y, with his P——t at his back? No, noble reaſoner, it is your lands, *your* polls, your grain, and other profits, that are wanted to be taxed, that your encreaſing numbers may no longer be a dread to them; they would keep you poor in order to the better tutoring you into ſlavery; a mode more agreeable to them, than that of love and tenderneſs to conciliate friendſhip and harmony. But as to this part of their ſcheme, "*Iſrael may now ſay the Lord is on our ſide!*" All nature fluctuates, and empires muſt change their climes; and man, that thinks to defeat that, is but like the quack, that brings on the dreaded diſorder with more dangerous concomitants, by the preventives that he adminiſters. Surely then no ſenſible perſon can want any perſuaſion to go on in trying thoſe [illegible] ſtomachs, even till time ſhall put us more upon a level, if they ſhould be ſo unmerciful to themſelves as to hold out. We have nothing to dread but the want of ſpirit to humble ourſelves out like *petit maitres*, who perhaps never think of any thing but the butterfly dreſs of the day.

I will [illegible] beg a word or two in my turn, that if Mr. Mercator pleaſes he may give an anſwer to: What is it that has made this ſtubborn M——y jump about (like ſchool-[illegible] who have got a bird's neſt) as we ſee they do in almoſt [illegible] by Engliſh paper, becauſe they have got New-York [illegible] Pennſylvania to ſell their parts of the freedom of [illegible] if this buſineſs of aſſociation was not in its purpoſed end? And ſtill they ſhew how [illegible] embarraſſed, till the ſtaple colonies can [illegible] by dealing with the ſame dirty pack. Shall [illegible] that obſtruction to our deſirable [illegible] or diſcouraging our aſſociations?

I muſt [illegible] made with unbecoming [illegible] that the aſſociators, as to [illegible] every perſon not to deal with a [illegible] get theſe then be the ſame [illegible] in countenancing and [illegible] with one who (under kindneſs, becauſe he is an aſſociator) endeavours to deſtroy the aſſociation? *Nec plura Mercator.*

AN ASSOCIATING PLANTER.

BOSTON, *November* 19.

Capt. Hall, on his paſſage hither, was chaſed by a ſhip of force, who fired ſeveral ſhot at him, but being a faſter ſailer got clear.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 26.

Extract of a letter from St. Chriſtopher's, dated the 10th inſtant, juſt arrived in the brig ——, Capt. Smith.

"By a Gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Dominica, we are aſſured, as a matter of fact, that the day before he left that iſland, ſome Gentleman who arrived from Martinico, brought advice, that a French friggate arrived at St. Pierre's from France, with diſpatches for his Excellency Count de Enoerin, which were of ſuch importance, as made it neceſſary for him to communicate the contents of them to the Governor of Port Royal, though then 11 o'clock at night. This cauſing ſome ſpeculation among the inhabitants, they ſolicited his Excellency to inform them if they had any thing to apprehend from the Engliſh.—They were anſwered, they had not; but that Spain had already DECLARED WAR againſt England, though the Engliſh had not yet declared. The friggate ſailed in a few hours for Hiſpaniola."

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 13.

On the 2d inſtant died, at his houſe in Northumberland, Capt. NEWTON KEENE; who was for many years an upright, diligent, and active magiſtrate. He ſupported a lingering and painful illneſs with a fortitude and reſignation to the divine will, which did honour to his principles of chriſtianity.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſq; Moderator,*

THE aſſociators in the county of Amherſt, having been convened for the purpoſe of chuſing a committee to inſpect the importation and ſale of goods agreeable to the firſt article of the general aſſociation of the colony, entered into at Williamſburg the end of June laſt, have, in conſequence thereof, elected the following, to wit, WILLIAM CABELL, jun. CORNELIUS THOMAS, HUGH ROSE, DANIEL GARNER, and ZACHARIAS TALIAFERRO, Gentlemen.

ARRIVALS in POTOWMACK.

Capt. Ourey from Amſterdam, Capt. Bragg from Whitehaven, and Capt. Robinſon from Dublin, with ſervants.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the capitol on Tueſday laſt, ſix criminals were brought to their trials, and received ſentence as follows, viz.

Luke Keany, from Fairfax, for felony, acquitted.
Elizabeth Dugal, from Norfolk, for felony, burnt in the hand.
Moſes Rigg, from Accomack, for murder, condemned.
James Ray, from Amherſt, for felony, burnt in the hand.

Basil Hollis, alias Ward, from Prince William, no bill found.

Charles Diall, from Suffex, laid over until April.

John Booth, from Orange, for manflaughter, burnt in the hand.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon. WILLIAM NELSON, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this Dominion:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the 13th of *October* laſt I publiſhed a proclamation by the advice of the Council, offering a reward of TWENTY FIVE pounds current money to any perſon who ſhould apprehend THOMAS SAMSON, a middle ſized man, about 30 years of age; who wears his own long black hair, is pitted with the ſmall pox, and has uſually followed the ſea, in order that he might be brought to a trial, upon a charge of his having murdered *John Chavery*, mariner, on board the ſchooner *Fame*, *John Currie*, maſter; and whereas I have ſince received probable information, that the ſaid *Thomas Samſon* has found means of making his eſcape out of this colony, and may be lurking in ſome one of the neighbouring governments: As a further encouragement, therefore, to the bringing to juſtice the ſaid *Thomas Samſon*, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of FIFTY POUNDS of like money, inſtead of the former reward, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend him the ſaid *Samſon*, to be paid upon his being delivered up to the keeper of the public gaol. And all his Majeſty's officers, both civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's ſubjects within this dominion, are hereby required, in his Majeſty's name, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril. And I do appoint this proclamation to be read by the ſeveral Sheriffs in their reſpective counties.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Williamſburg, *the* 12th *day of* December, *in the eleventh year of his Majeſty's reign.*

WILLIAM NELSON.

GOD ſave the KING.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, before Mr. Riddlehurſt's *door, in* Hampton, *on* Thurſday *the 27th inſtant, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being* Elizabeth City *court day,*

THE following tracts of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of the late Mr. *William Wedwood*, viz. One tract in *Charles Parish*, York county, purchaſed of *Thomas Trotter*, containing 303 acres. One tract in *Elizabeth City*, about a mile from *Hampton*, containing 110 acres, with a commodious new dwelling houſe, and other out houſes. Alſo one [illegible] acres, adjoining *Little England*. The terms of payment will be made known at the ſale.

JAMES WALLACE, } Executors.
HENRY KING, }

To be SOLD, on Friday *the 21ſt of this inſtant, at the houſe of Mrs.* Innes, *near* Beverley Park, *in* King & Queen *county,*

SEVERAL SLAVES, STOCKS, HOUSHOLD GOODS, CORN and FODDER, belonging to the eſtate of the Reverend Mr. *Robert Innes*, deceaſed; upon credit til the 1ſt of *April* next, provided bond and ſecurity be given to

THE EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, on Saturday *the 22d of this inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of Col.* Francis Taylor, *in* Caroline *county,*

PART of the ſaid tract of land, containg 832 acres, on which are ſome valuable low grounds; and the reverſion of 416 acres, adjoyned to Mrs. *Taylor* for her dower. Alſo ſeveral SLAVES, and ſome HOUSHOLD GOODS; upon credit til the 1ſt of *April*, provided bond and ſecurity be given to

THE EXECUTORS.

NEARSCO FURNACE, *Nov.* 29, 1770.

RAN away from on board the ſchooner *Dunman*, near *Hobb's Hole*, on *Rappahannock* river, about the 13th of *October*, a convict ſervant man named WILLIAM SIMMS, who provided himſelf to me a few days before, when I bought him from Mr. *Thomas Hedge* on board the *Scarſdale*, to be a farmer or waggoner. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather thin made, wears his own hair, which is of a brownish colour, though he ſays he was born in *Scotland*, yet ſpeaks pretty good *Engliſh*. Had on when he went away, only an old linnen jacket with a large patch on the ſhoulder of it, a check ſhirt, light coloured ſtockings, an old hat, and ſhoes and buckles. I have been told that he is very well acquainted in this and the neighbouring colonies, having been in them ſeveral times in the ſtation of a tailor, and will therefore, in all probability, endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip or other, which all maſters are hereby forewarned from ſuffering him to do. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſo ſecures him that he may be had again, or delivers him to the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſq; whoſe property he is, or to the ſubſcriber at the *Neabſco* iron works, ſhall have a reward of 3l. paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

MIDDLESEX, *November* 21, 1770.

A SINGLE man that underſtands teaching READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, and can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

GLOUCESTER, *December* 6, 1770.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, the firſt day of next month, to the higheſt bidder,

THE plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, and other convenient houſes. Alſo ſeveral valuable Negroes. The money for which to be paid to the Rev. *Charles M. Thruſton*, and *Henry Purſell*. The terms to be agreed on the day of ſale.

LAWRENCE STUBBS.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon,

SPENCE GRAYSON.

To be SOLD at Prince Edward *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the 20th of* December, *by the executors of the Honourable* Philip Grymes, *Eſq; deceaſed,*

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

SLAVES,

amongſt which are ſeveral good tradeſmen, and ſome valuable houſe ſervants. Credit will be given till the *Sixth* and *Twenty-firſt* court in *June* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity; and a proper allowance made for ready money. The notes of merchants will be received, and their bills of exchange, for the greateſt part of the ſales, taken in payment. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſers.

AT the requeſt of Colonel *Byrd*, who is anxious to diſcharge his truſtees from all their engagements upon his account, and to pay off every demand againſt him (as it ſeems it will be ſome time before the money due on his lottery tickets can be received) we give notice that we will ſupply fairly all as ſhall apply at the places mentioned below, as will anſwer their purpoſes, and will, at any time, be ready to treat with thoſe who have a mind to purchaſe.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of moſt valuable LAND, lying in *Goochland* county, on the falls of *James* river, whereon are ſowed one hundred buſhels of wheat. The plantations thereon are in the beſt order imaginable. There is an exceeding good dwelling houſe, and good and ſubſtantial quarters and barns. Through this land runs a proper ſtream for a mill. It is ſo well known that a further deſcription is needleſs.

ONE THOUSAND ACRES of back LAND in the ſame county.

ROCKY RIDGE WAREHOUSES.

Several LOTS in the towns of *Rocky Ridge* and *Shadoe*.

The profitable FERRIES on both ſides the river.

The FISHERY on the north ſide the river.

The WAREHOUSES of BYRD and SHACKOE's.

Many 100 ACRE LOTS in the county of *Hanover*.

Large STOCKS of all kinds.

TWO HUNDRED choice NEGROES, among whom are tradeſmen of all kinds, will be ſold, provided the above lands do not raiſe as much money as we expect.

WILLIAM BYRD, and
THE TRUSTEES.

THE veſtry of *Martin's Brandon* parish, in the county of *Prince George*, have ordered the following additional improvements to be made upon the glebe of the ſaid parish, to wit: A kitchen, 32 by 18 feet, with a outſide brick chimnies; a ſtable, 24 by 16 feet; a barn, 40 by 20 feet; a dairy, and a smoke houſe each 12 feet ſquare; a meeting houſe, 28 feet ſquare, all well framed, weather boarded with plank, and shingled with cypreſs ſhingles, underpinned with brick, and tarred; a garden 200 feet ſquare, paled with heart of poplar or cypreſs pales, with ſubſtantial poſts and rails. The dwelling houſe, which is 40 by 16 feet, to be repaired, and to be well painted, and the roof to be tarred; a room to be added to it, at each end, 14 by 15 feet, and a fire place in each room; a handſome porch, on each ſide the dwelling houſe 10 by 8 feet, and a patch at one end of the houſe. The additional buildings and porches to be underpinned with brick, and ſtrong ſteps to each porch; the covered way into the cellar to be altered, and the whole work to be finiſhed in a workmanlike manner. Part of the value of the buildings to be paid at the time of letting them, other part in *July* next, and the remainder upon the work being finiſhed. Whoever is willing to undertake the ſaid work is deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the glebe, on *Monday* the 11th of *December* next, who are empowered by the veſtry, to agree with workmen for the ſaid improvements.

RICHARD BLAND,
THEODORICK BLAND,
PETER POYTHRESS,
JOHN POYTHRESS.

Juſt IMPORTED in the Two Siſters, *Captain* Taylor, *from* London,

WOMENS, girls, and childrens bonnets, net hoods, ivory pomatum cases, tortoiſe ſhell rings lined with gold, chip hats, mens and womens cotton hoſe, black pins for Ladies hair, beſt Poland ſtarch, blues, and Maſſon's oil. Alſo a great variety of womens, girls, and childrens faſhionable caps and tuckers, beſt mahogany Hadley's quadrant with an ivory arch, Norice's diviſion in a wainſcot caſe, a full caſe of inſtruments for navigation with fleet joints, a fourteen inch *Hindoſtan* pilot, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Likewiſe a parcel of medicines, which I will ſell for leſs than can be imported; Squire's elixir at 21s. per dozen, bitch oil at 13s. per dozen, refined at 21s. per dozen. Anderſon's pills at 15s. per dozen. Godfrey's cordial at 6s. per dozen. Hooper's female pills at 15s. per dozen. Bateman's worm cakes at 15s. per dozen, and Turlington's balſam at 22s. per dozen.

SARAH PITT.

December 1, 1770.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting the wife of the ſubſcriber, or to tranſact any buſineſs with her, on my account, as I will no more debts of her contract ou[illegible] nor good.

THOMAS

WILLIAMSBURG, [illegible]

Juſt IMPORTED in the *Two Siſters*, Capt. *Taylor*, from *London*, and to be SOLD very cheap for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's there,

A LARGE aſſortment of GOODS for the [illegible] conſiſting of [illegible] Engliſh pewter, ſaſcenets and [illegible] ſtuffs and plain [illegible] printed linens, [illegible] ſtriped linens, [illegible] black and white [illegible] and ſpun yarn and worſted hoſe, [illegible] ſtriped and plain [illegible] ſtuffs, [illegible] and ſtriped [illegible] ſtuffs, [illegible] and ſtriped [illegible] ſtuffs, [illegible] and ſtriped

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Lancaster* county, a *Virginia* born Negro man that calls himself SANDRACH, about 5 feet high, well made, has a scar on the right side of his mouth, which was done by the kick of a horse, is a sensible likely fellow, and very talkative; had on when committed, an osnabrig shirt, a cotton jacket and breeches; he says he belongs to *Samuel Lyon* in *South Carolina*, and formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. *Richard Spann*, deceased, in *Northumberland* county.

ROBERT HUNING, jun. Goaler.

PATRICK THOMAS DUKE,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public that he has got the FREE-SCHOOL, where he intends to teach ENGLISH, WRITING, and ACCOUNTS, in the best manner. Being unacquainted, he requests the favour and interest of such Gentlemen as please to employ him, as he will use his utmost diligence and care, and make it his particular study to please, whereby he hopes to meet with encouragement and success.—Gentlemens children may be waited upon at their own houses.

N. B. My wife will take in NEEDLE-WORK, and teach children.

THE decree for the sale of Mr. *Andrew Sm*'s land, on *Pamunkey* river, having, since that time, been reversed by the last General Court, prevented its being sold at the time formerly advertised; therefore notice is now given that it will certainly be sold, pursuant to the said decree, on *Tuesday* the 26th of *December* next, at the *Raleigh* tavern in *Williamsburg*. The tract contains, according to a late survey, 1143 acres, 220 of which are exceeding fine low ground. There is on it a tolerable framed house, and the land is in general very good, is remarkable for producing fine grass, and lies within four miles of *Page*'s warehouse. The purchaser of it will be allowed for one third of the purchase money two years for another third, and the other for one year, paying interest for the whole from the day of sale. Any person who has a mind to lease the said land, with good security, will be accommodated. The purchaser who has a mind to lease the said land, with a reasonable purchase, is desired to apply to me as soon as possible, as I intend to lease it for one year at the latest.

JOANNA SMITH, Executrix.

NORFOLK, *November* 1, 1770.

A Sawing plantation on *Chickahominy*, [illegible] formerly described is not now in operation, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, the WILL, [illegible] years of age, is a likely fellow, has been used to waiting in a gentleman's family, and has taken with him [illegible] they may be troublesome [illegible] and bring an attestation [illegible] will guess much in the [illegible] Having reason to believe [illegible] for the back country or the [illegible] I will give to any person that [illegible] if taken up in this county, or [illegible] if out of the [illegible] reasonable.

JAMES SCOTT, jun.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison [illegible] Negro woman, named BETTY, [illegible] will not tell her master's name; she is [illegible] old, is very big with child, and expects [illegible] in about a month; she is about 4 feet high, has on an osnabrig shift and petticoat. The owner is desired to send for her, and pay charges to

Nov. 12, 1770. WILLIAM S. LANE.

To be RENTED, on Friday *the 28th of* December, *at* Westham, *in* Henrico *county*,

THE ORDINARY belonging to the estate of *Thomas Starke*, deceased, with a plantation within a mile of *Westham*. Also will be hired, at the same time and place, a likely Negro woman. Bond with security will be required, by

The ADMINISTRATOR.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the same until *July* following, at his house, six miles from *Winchester*: The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated success in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he refers to appear, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

WHEREAS I have the following tracts of LAND in *Bedford*, *Pittsylvania*, and *Botetourt* counties for SALE, and have estimated the value of each tract, for which I will take NEGROES, TOBACCO, HEMP, and WHEAT, as far as 2000*l*. I have also about 3000 acres to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, and about 1,000 acres, the remains of the *Randolph*'s land, for the *Tenants*.

[illegible]	Acres, the *Retreat*, 300 acres in plantation, with large orchards, whereon hath been made upwards of 1200 gallons of brandy in one year,	*f.* 600
2200	Acres, with three plantations, a good fawmill and grist mill, with houses, clothes for merchant and country work, all which goes by water,	1000
900	Acres, on *Little Otter* river, with plantation, &c.	500
400	Acres, *Little Otter* square,	200
[illegible]	Acres, *Evans*'s place, plantation, &c.	350
[illegible]	Acres, *Peyton*'s place, plantation,	120
[illegible]	Acres, *Craddock*'s, plantation, &c. on *Goose Creek*,	110
[illegible]	Acres, on *Craddock*'s and *Evans*'s, and *Goose Creek*,	300
[illegible]	Acres, on *Falling* river, and *Stinking Run*,	140
[illegible]	Acres, on [illegible] plantation,	300
[illegible]	Acres, on [illegible] of [illegible]	200
[illegible]	Acres, on [illegible] and [illegible] with two plantations, all in pasture,	[illegible]
226	Acres, on [illegible]	60
[illegible]	Acres, [illegible] plantation,	[illegible]
1	Acres, on [illegible] with two plantations,	300
350	Acres, on [illegible] with Capt. *Dan Talbot*,	350
1500	Acres, on *Falling* river, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1500
250	Acres, on *Staunton* river, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	250
1500	Acres, on *Roanoke* river, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1500

Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land by applying to me, at [illegible] in *Bedford* county.

W. MEAD.

Richmond, August 15, 1770.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September*, and continues till the last of *June* 1771, at his house which stands about half a mile from *Richmond Town*, on a healthy situation, with a very agreeable prospect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES and twenty five shillings *per* week board. The patients usually staying, and the cook constant here. They may safely return to their homes in 21 days. Those gentlemen or others, are requested not to enter their names to give timely notice, that necessary care may be taken to prevent their being disappointed. Notice will be given at the *post office*. The Subscriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight hundred*, and lost but *two*, and they died more from obstinacy and too great indulgence, than from the small pox.

HENRY STEVENSON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Hanover*, a very likely mulatto fellow named *Charles*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, somewhat of a reddish complexion, full eyed, rather thin visaged for so plump a young fellow, has boughs the appearance of wens, which he commonly combed back, and was about three or four inches long. He carried with him an old brown broadcloth coat, a green jacket, three white shirts, two hats, and sundry other clothes, very suitable for carrying on the cheat of a pretended freeman. It is probable he will change his name, and direct his course towards *Fort Pitt*, in *North Carolina*, as he had a wife, some time in *April* last there. He rode away a very likely dark bay gelding 4 feet 2 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, several white spots on his rump, and some on his back, occasioned by too constant use of the saddle. He has a brand on the left buttock hard to be discerned, and at full sight appears like D. He paces but slow, trots very bad, and gallops strong. Whoever brings me the horse and fellow shall have for the fellow alone 50*l*. and for the horse 20*s*. reward.

HARDING BURNLEY.

To be SOLD *at* Prince Edward *court-house, on* Thursday *the* 20th *of* December *next*,

A number of SLAVES,

CONSISTING of men, women, and lads. The wenches are well acquainted with the business of the house, &c. and the lads are much accustomed to horses. Credit will be given to the 25th of *April* next, the purchaser (to whom an undoubted title will be made) giving bond and security to the administrators of *John Robinson*, Esq;

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber three slaves, viz. a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well set, about 25 years old, by trade a shoemaker; also a light Mulatto, about the same size, named LEWIS, one of his arms has been broke, which occasions a stiffness in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are supposed to be together; also a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is supposed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, besides what the law allows.

JOHN SMITH.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from *Long* mill, from the subscriber, a mare and colt: The mare is brown, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, branded on the near thigh or buttock B, has a long star in her forehead, several saddle spots on her back, and is about eight years old. The colt is a bay (horse colt) with a bald face, one hind foot white, and was foaled last May. Whoever takes up said mare and colt, and brings them to the subscriber, within 2 miles of *Tanyard* court house, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and for the thief if brought to justice THREE POUNDS, paid by

JOHN BALL.

TAKEN up in [illegible] county, [illegible] the court [illegible], a black horse about [illegible] 7 inches high, a hanging mane and long switch tail, branded on the near thigh [illegible] W, and on the near buttock C. Potted, and appraised to [illegible].

PHILIP WILLIAMS, jun.

TAKEN up [illegible] mare, branded on the [illegible] and rump and [illegible] and imprised to [illegible].

TAKEN up [illegible] bridge, twelve [illegible] upwards of 2 years old, branded on the near buttock [illegible] with an [illegible] over it, and a brand and scar on his near buttock, his off hind foot is white, has a few saddle spots, a star in his forehead, and a lump on his [illegible].

JOHN MCKINSEY.

TAKEN up at *Needham* [illegible] about the 20th of *June* last, a [illegible] about 13 hands and a half high, brands to be [illegible] paces and trots, and branded on the off buttock [illegible] there are no other marks perce value.

VALENTINE CLARK [illegible].

TAKEN up in the [illegible] about 4 feet or 4 inches [illegible] a small place in her [illegible] and [illegible] ed on the near buttock [illegible], and on the near [illegible] D. Potted, and appraised to £1. 12s. 6d.

[illegible] Price [illegible].

TAKEN, up in *Charlotte* [illegible] bridge, a small [illegible] about the very old, with a hanging mane [illegible] 14 hands and a half 1 inches high, and branded on the [illegible] on the near buttock [illegible], on [illegible] on the off [illegible] on a fore which hath spot almost up to the [illegible] and appraised to £3. 15s. [illegible].

TAKEN up on the *South River*, near the [illegible] of *Slate creek*, a forefoot, with a large [illegible] face, about 13 hands 1 inch high, branded on the near buttock W, and paces and trots. Pulled, and appraised to £[illegible].

ISAAC [illegible].

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward* county, a [illegible] about 12 years old, marked with a [illegible] in the right ear, a swallow fork, and under keel in the left, and has a small bell on marked G. T.

JAMES [illegible].

TAKEN up, in *Prince* [illegible] horse about 4 feet 2 inches high, [illegible] the near shoulder, and both buttocks, [illegible] near hind foot half white, [illegible] bell on, marked thus M. Potted, and appraised to £3.

[illegible].

TAKEN up in *Granville* county, about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near shoulder I. R. in a [illegible] on the near buttock I. R. with two strokes at top. Pulled and appraised to £[illegible].

WILLIAM MORTON.

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